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SENATE COMMITTEE

(Continued from page nine.)
turns per acre increasing from \$25.88 to \$57.

In manufacturing the number of factories increased 117 per cent., the disbursements 447 per cent., the amount of sugar produced 534 per cent., and notwithstanding the fact that the cost of beets increased 36 per cent., and labor and all other supplies in proportion, the cost of producing sugar decreased 16 per cent., a very healthy development.

It is the opinion of the committee that the growth made by the beet-sugar industry in the United States during the past 20 years fully warrants every reasonable effort which has been or may be made to develop it. The rapid progress made is especially gratifying when the adverse conditions which have prevailed are taken into consideration and when our development is compared with the early growth of the German sugar industry, now the largest of any country in the world.

It required 40 years of constant effort (1849-1882) to develop the German sugar industry from 12,000 tons to 600,000 tons annual production, while in 20 years (1891-1912) the beet-sugar industry of the United States has grown from 6000 to 600,000 tons.

In addition to maintaining a consistent protective duty which excluded cheap tropical sugar, from 1840 to 1903 the German Government paid to its sugar manufacturers \$351,000,000 in export bounties, and German economists are pleased with the results.

From 1849 to 1910 Germany produced 54,000,000 tons of sugar, valued at \$4,720,000,000, and drew from other nations \$2,500,000,000 in payment for the 26,300,000 tons of sugar which they purchased from her. At the present time German fields not only supply the 65,000,000 German people with the 1,350,000 tons of sugar which they consume, but they yield a surplus of 1,100,000 tons for export, for which other nations pay \$50,000,000 annually.

It must be conceded that the domestic beet sugar industry has developed under conditions none too favorable for the expansion of a new, somewhat hazardous, and highly scientific industry. It requires an investment of \$500,000 to \$2,000,000 in each plant, and much credit should be given to those who have had the courage and the confidence in the good faith of Congress to invest their fortunes in the industry.

One-half of the world's supply of sugar has been and is dependent upon legislation, and had it not been for the creation of this additional supply in the United States it is fair to presume that sugar would be much dearer than it is.

The Conclusions.

In the opinion of the committee, to menace or destroy a great home industry which is overcoming monopoly by its competition and an industry which is the life of our sugar possessions, all for a price, the maximum size of which under most favorable circumstances is limited to 14 cents per capita per annum, would be worse than folly.

The committee is convinced that a small cut in the rate of duty on raw sugar would be absorbed by the refiners and would not be reflected in the price to consumers, and, furthermore, that the only other effect of such reduction would be to deplete our national revenues and retard or destroy the further expansion of the domestic beet-sugar industry, thus



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benefiting only the refiners and perhaps some of those who already have embarked in the home industry, through saving them from further wholesome competition.

The committee believes that an appreciable reduction in the sugar schedule would end the further development of the home beet-sugar industry; would close many of the weaker beet-sugar plants; would permanently destroy the cane-sugar production in the South, and that free trade in sugar would wreck our continental and a large portion of our insular sugar industry, thus re-establishing in the refiners a complete monopoly of the sugar business.

From whatever viewpoint the question be considered, your committee fails to discover wherein the American consumer could be assured of any direct benefit by reason of a reduction of the duty on raw sugar, or any compensation for arresting the growth of or destroying an industry which already contributes \$45,000,000 annually to American industry, and which possesses such potentiality for further increasing our national wealth and prosperity.

The committee is convinced that the goal of cheaper sugar for American consumers can be reached most quickly and surely through the added competition which would result from the further expansion of the domestic beet-sugar industry, and that the direct and indirect benefits accruing to the farmer by reason of such expansion would be of greater value than the entire sum we expend for sugar. To make even a slight reduction

of duty on raw sugar, or in any manner to indicate to prospective sugar development capital that our governmental policy concerning the further expansion of our beet-sugar industry is not fixed and unwavering, would be inimical to the welfare of the Nation.

Because of the fact that the Dutch standard and differential paragraphs of the present sugar schedule yield no revenue, and because of the further fact that their removal would not work a serious hardship to our home producers, your committee begs to report a substitute bill which abolishes the Dutch standard and the differential and retains the present rates of duty on importations of raw sugar.

RUSSIA SILENT

ON CHINESE LOAN

PARIS, June 19.—Russia, which is the only power to be heard from in connection with the ratification of the Chinese loan of \$300,000,000 which was virtually agreed to here yesterday by the delegates of the groups of bankers representing the six powers, the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Japan, has not yet announced her adherence to the terms.

Her answer was to have arrived here at noon today, and the delay is causing considerable disquietude among the international banking group, which was congratulating itself on the success of the negotiations.

The attitude of the United States has been insistence on the maintenance

William Edward Chamberlain

Baritone

Frederick Biggerstaff

Pianist, at

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range of the policy of the open door and the endeavor to preserve the complete integrity of China. The negotiations have been difficult because Russia and Japan sought recognition of their special political interests. Russia insisted that the loan should in no way endanger her rights in Manchuria, Mongolia and Western China.



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